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the body through the intermediary of a shaman seeking revenge; (2) the existence of an evil spirit because of neglect on the part of the sufferer of certain duties or observances connected with his personal *manido* or tutelary daimon; (3) the effect of magic or sorcery, produced by jealous rivals, or the *wábeno*; (4) the direct vengeance of the Great Spirit; and numerous other causes closely related to the preceding.

The subject of *Sickness*, which forms part II of the volume, is thoroughly discussed from every standpoint, and is followed in order by a chapter on *Physicians*—medicine-men, their social status, supernatural pretensions, callings, different kinds of mystery men and women and their specialties, initiation into societies, etc. The *Procedure in Diagnosis of Disease* receives some attention, while *Medicaments and their Application* are fully discussed, as is also the subject of *Primitive Therapeutics*. *Hydro-pathic* treatment embraces cold and hot baths, drinks, and vapor baths, the latter being by many peoples one of the most rigidly-adhered-to observances preparatory to undertaking anything of a serious nature.

Diagnosis and Prognosis of diseases are treated of as relating to the calling of the juggler or prophet, while *Treatment of Supernatural Effects* receives considerable attention, as also the *Pathology of the Diseases* of certain organs and parts of the body. The *Prevention of Disease*, followed by *Minor* and *Major Surgery*, conclude the treatise.

The author adds an appendix explanatory of the 175 illustrations, presenting many remarks pertaining thereto that would have been inappropriate in the text. The entire work concludes with a bibliography of the works cited, a list of geographical localities, and peoples referred to.

W. J. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Wah-kee-nah and her People. The Curious Customs, Traditions, and Legends of the North American Indians. By James C. Strong, U. S. A. New York, 1893. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 275 pp., 1 pl.

The author of this book, in the prosecution of his duties, was thrown among a great many tribes of our aborigines at a time when they were little changed by civilization. The title of the

book "Wah-kee-nah," is the name of a Yakima girl, a daughter of one of the chiefs, who in 1850-'55 lived in the family of General Strong. Her character and idiosyncrasies are told in a very charming manner; but the especial value of this book to the ethnologist lies in the fact that in all the chapters the author has brought together bits of information concerning the dress, home-life, and industries of many tribes. The reader will find occasion frequently throughout the book to take notes of material which is not accessible elsewhere.

O. T. MASON.

NOTES AND NEWS.

L. CAPITAN, in the "*Revue Mensuelle de l'École d'Anthropologie*" of Paris, has a study upon the influence of social conditions upon the *morbidité* of individuals. He makes a general classification of maladies: First, of those consequent upon imperfect nutrition; second, of those caused by infection; third, of those due to traumatism; fourth, of those caused by nervous reaction.

Among the innumerable natural causes which may be noted are the climatic. the extremes of heat, of cold, and of humidity, against which the well-to-do are protected by sufficient clothing and the absence of any necessity for personal exposure, while the miserable subject, debilitated by the many privations consequent upon his social condition, is exposed to the rigors and variations of the temperature and is obliged to suffer the direful consequences. Natural causes are also profoundly influenced and modified by those of the social order; the pure air is rendered noxious by impure gases and volatile poisons, to which, in pursuit of their profession or employment, individuals, and frequently whole communities, are subjected. A sewer workman will breathe during his working hours air that Miyuel has shown contains 8,900 microscopic organisms per cubic meter, while that breathed by those upon the Rue de Rivoli does not contain more than 750, and that at the summit of the Pantheon not more than 28 per cubic meter. These examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

Individual causes are classed as intrinsic and extrinsic, the former being essentially comprehended in auto-intoxication and